

HIV/AIDS

Epidemiologic Update



Hawaii HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program
STD/AIDS Prevention Branch
Hawaii Department of Health

06/04/2003

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1. AIDS in Hawai'i, 1983 - 2002

Preface

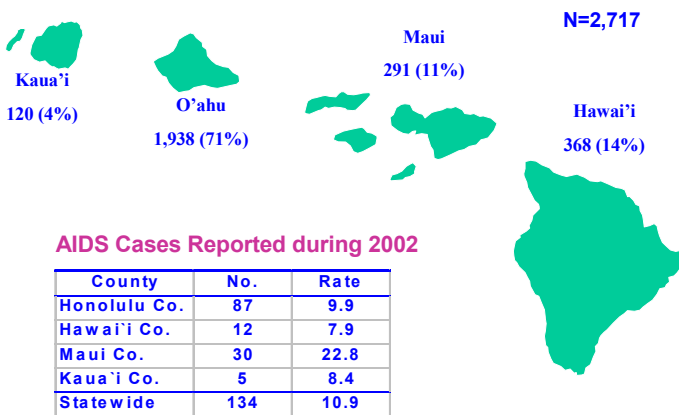
The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program provides narrative and statistical information on the current status and recent trends of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Hawaii through December 31, 2002. HIV (non-AIDS) was not reportable in the state of Hawai'i prior to August 27, 2001. Therefore, this report does not cover HIV data due to incomplete data.

AIDS Cases and Geographic Distribution

Through December 2002, the Hawai'i Department of Health had received reports of 2,717 people with AIDS and 1,513 AIDS-related deaths. In 2002, the incident rate for AIDS was 10.9 cases per 100,000 population. The statewide cumulative total and the 2002 annual number and incident rate for each county are shown in Figure 1.

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Figure 1. AIDS in Hawai'i, 1983-2002



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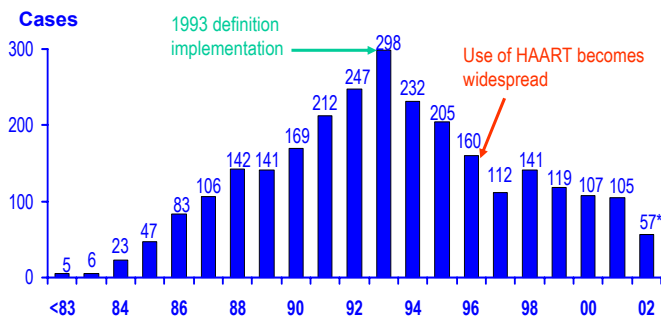
AIDS Incidence and Rate by Year of Diagnosis

Since the HIV/AIDS epidemic began in Hawai'i, AIDS incidence and incidence rate gradually increased each year through 1993 (Figures 2,3), then decreased each year thereafter except for 1998. The increase in AIDS cases (298) and incident rate (25.4 per 100,000 population) in 1993 was due to the expanded definition of AIDS. The decline in AIDS incidence and rate since 1996 is due to the introduction of successful treatment therapies that delay the progression of the HIV infection. In 2001, Hawaii's annual AIDS rate was 8.7 cases per 100,000 population.

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Figure 2. AIDS Incidence by Year of Diagnosis

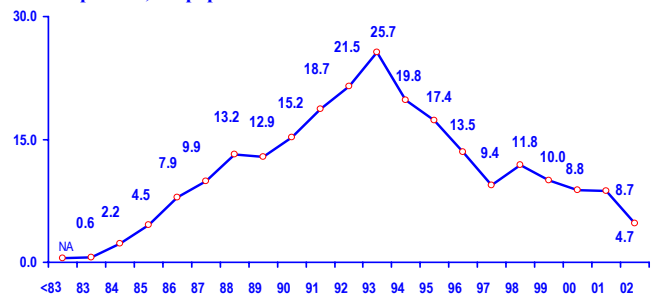
N=2,717



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Figure 3. AIDS Incident rate by Year of Diagnosis

Cases/per 100,000 population



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AIDS Cases by Gender

Through December 31, 2002, 93% (2,529) of reported AIDS cases were in males, while 7% (188) were in female. Between 1998 to 2002 (5-years), males still accounted for a considerably larger proportion and number of AIDS cases (Table 1), while females accounted for a relatively small but increasing proportion of AIDS cases (11%).

	N	%
Male	571	89%
Female	68	11%
Total	639	100%

Table 1.

AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis

For the 5-year period 1998-2002, 75% of AIDS cases were diagnosed in individuals in their thirties and forties.

Table 2.

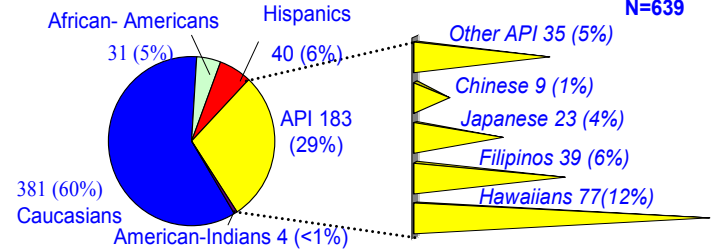
Age Group	N	%
<13	2	<1%
13-19	2	<1%
20-29	48	8%
30-39	268	42%
40-49	214	33%
>49	105	16%
Total	639	100%

AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Caucasians accounted for 1,715 (63%) of cumulative AIDS cases, Hawaiians 296 cases (11%), Filipinos 143 cases (5%), Hispanics 141 cases (5%), Japanese 119 cases (4%), and African-Americans 116 cases (4%). For the 5-year period 1998-2002 (Figure 4), the largest percent of reported AIDS cases were Caucasians (60%). Hawaiians accounted for 12% of reported AIDS cases, Hispanics 6%, Filipinos 6%, African-Americans 5% and Japanese 4%.

Figure 4.

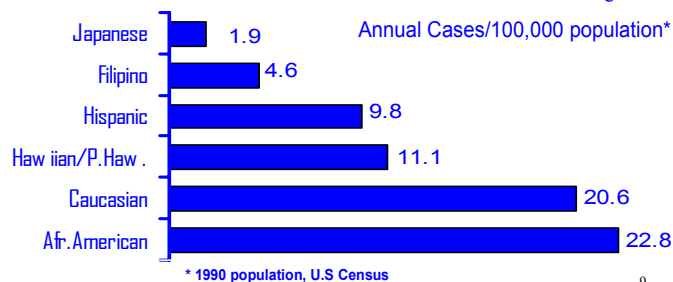
N=639



Race/Ethnicity Specific Reporting Rate, 1998-2002

For cases reported from 1998 to 2002, the Hawai'i AIDS annual average rate was 10.5 cases per 100,000 population. The AIDS rate was 22.8 among African-Americans, 20.6 among Caucasians and 11.1 among Hawaiians/Pt. Hawaiians (Figure 5), which exceeded the state's average.

Figure 5.



* 1990 population, U.S. Census

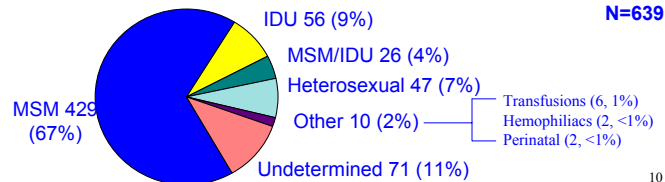
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AIDS Cases by Risk/Exposure

Men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for the majority (2,039, 75%) of cumulative cases, followed by injection drug users (IDU) (194, 7%), MSM/IDU (179, 7%), heterosexual contact (141, 5%), and those without an identified risk (104, 4%). The remaining 2% of AIDS cases included those attributed to hemophilia, the receipt of blood or blood products, and perinatal. For the 5-year period 1998-2002 (Figure 6), the proportion of AIDS cases attributed to MSM declined, while heterosexual contact and undetermined risk increased.

Figure 6.

N=639

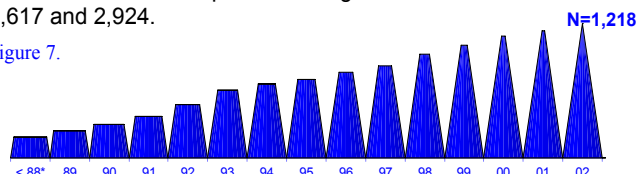


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Persons Living with AIDS at End of Each Year

Since the number of newly-diagnosed AIDS cases each year has exceeded the number of deaths, and advanced treatment slows progression of HIV infection to AIDS and of AIDS to death, the number of persons living with AIDS continues to increase (Figure 7). At the end of 2002, a total of 1,218 persons were living with AIDS in Hawaii, resulting in the prevalence rate of 100.5 AIDS cases per 100,000 population. Additionally, at the end of 2001 the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS was between 2,617 and 2,924.

Figure 7.



*Data calculation based on year of diagnosis and data are provisional due to reporting delay. last update for deaths was May, 2003.

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Persons Living with AIDS, End 2002

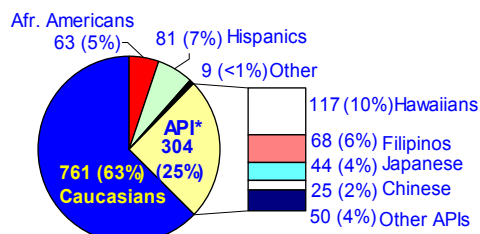
Total	1,218
Sex:		
Males	1,108 (91%)
Females	110 (9%)
Age :		
<20 years	10 (<1%)
20-29 years	148 (12%)
30-39 years	539 (44%)
40-49 years	375 (31%)
>49 years	146 (12%)
County:		
Honolulu	803 (66%)
Hawaii	196 (16%)
Maui	171 (14%)
Kauai	48 (4%)

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Persons Living with AIDS in Hawai'i by Race/Ethnicity, End 2002

The majority of individuals living with AIDS in Hawai'i were Caucasians (761 cases, 63%), followed by Asian/Pacific islanders (APIs), Hispanics, and African-Americans (Figure 8). Among APIs, Hawaiians accounted for 117 (10%) of total living AIDS cases, followed by Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and other APIs combined.

Figure 8.
N=1,218



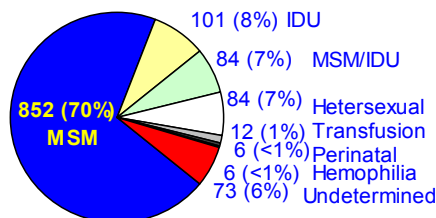
* All API groups are shown as a percent of total persons living with AIDS.

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Persons Living with AIDS by Risk/Exposure, End 2002

The majority of people living with AIDS acquired their HIV infection via MSM contact (70%, 852 cases). The second highest risk behavior was IDU (8%, 101 cases). Heterosexual contact and MSM/IDU each accounted for 7% (84) of the cases.

Figure 9.
N=1,218



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AIDS Cases: State of Hawaii vs. the United States, 1998-2001

The State of Hawai'i represents about 0.43% of the total U.S. population (2000 U.S. Census), and contributes 0.29% of the AIDS cases nationally in 1998-2001. The incidence rate of AIDS reported in Hawai'i for 2001 was 10.1 cases per 100,000 population, which below the U.S. rate of 14.7 cases per 100,000 population. Hawai'i ranked twenty-fifth in the nation in 2001. Comparing AIDS cases reported in Hawaii to those reported in the United States as a whole in 1998-2001 (Table 3), a higher proportion of Hawaii's AIDS cases were males (89% vs. 75%), male to male sex exposure (68% vs. 34%), and Caucasians (68% vs. 31%) and Asians (28% vs. 1%).

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Table 3. AIDS Cases: Hawaii State vs. the United States, 1998-2001

	HI (N=505)	U.S. (N=175,063)		HI (N=505)	U.S. (N=175,063)
Sex			Race/Ethnicity		
Male	89%	75%	Caucasian	60%	31%
Female	11%	25%	Afr. American	5%	47%
Exposure Category			Hispanic	6%	20%
Male to Male Sex	68%	34%	Asian	28%	1%
Injection Drug Use	9%	23%	Other	1%	1%
Male/Male Sex & IDU	4%	6%	Age Group		
Heterosexual Contact	8%	18%	<13	<1%	1%
Transfusion	1%	0%	13-19	<1%	1%
Perinatal	<1%	1%	20-29	7%	13%
Hemophiliac	<1%	0%	20-39	43%	41%
Undetermined	10%	18%	40-49	33%	31%
			>49	16%	14%

- Any additional information regarding HIV and AIDS reporting is available from the Hawaii HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program at (808) 733-9010.
- If you would like to have more information about HIV-related services, contact:

The Hawaii Department of Public Health
STD/HIV Prevention Branch

* HIV Counseling/ Testing Services (808) 733-9281

* HIV Prevention and Education Service (808) 733-9280

* STD Clinic Services (808) 733-9281

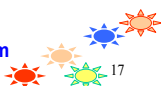
* Hawai'i Seropositivity and Medical Management Program (808) 732-0026

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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). [Data for Decision Making](#): Developing Epidemiologic Profiles for HIV Prevention and Ryan White care Act Community Planning—Grantee Training Meeting Atlanta, GA January 28-31, 2003;
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). [HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2001](#); 13(no.2):1-44.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). [HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 1997](#); 9(no.2):1-44.

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2. HIV/AIDS in Global and U.S.

Global Estimates for HIV/AIDS, End 2002



People living with HIV/AIDS.....42 million

Adults.....38.6 million; Children under 15 ...3.2 million

Adult women living with HIV/AIDS.....19.2 million

New HIV infections in 20025 million

New cases per day...14,000

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS in 2002.....3.1 million

U. S. Estimates for HIV/AIDS



- CDC estimates that 850,000 to 950,000 U.S. residents are living with the HIV infection, one-quarter of whom are unaware of their infection.
- Approximately 40,000 new HIV infections occur each year in the United States--about 70 percent among men and 30 percent among women. Of these newly-infected people, half are younger than 25 years of age.

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AIDS in the U.S.



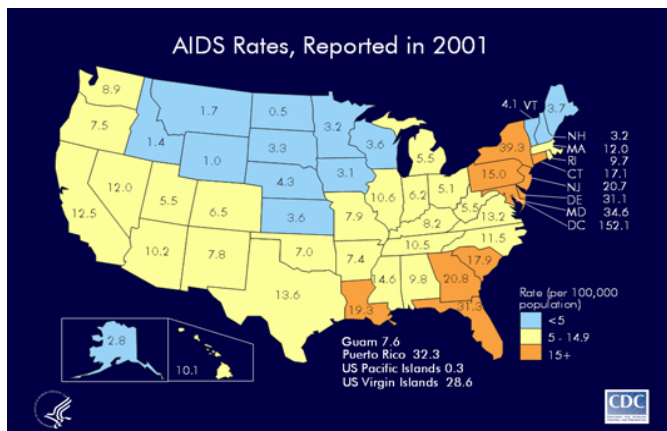
Estimates

New AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001.....41,412
Deaths due to AIDS-related in 2001.....15,603
People living with AIDS at end of 2001.....362,827

Reported through December 2001

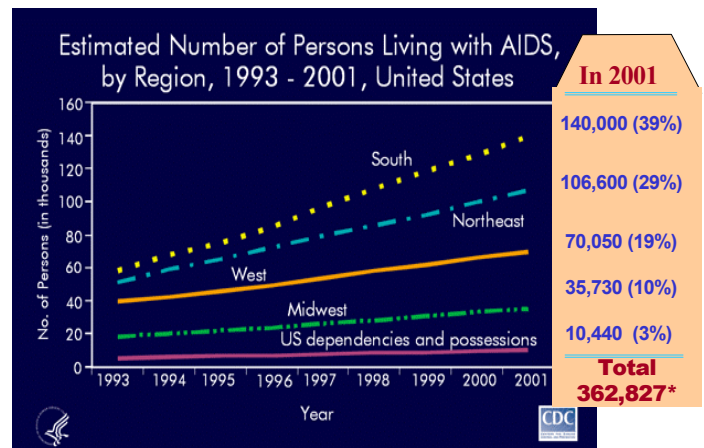
AIDS cases816,149
Adults.....807,075; Children under 13....9,074
Deaths due to AIDS-related.....467,910

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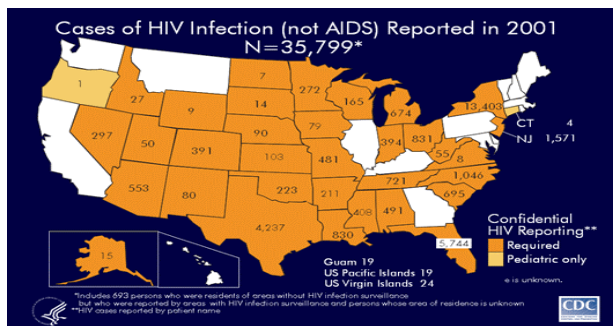
Areas with the highest rates were Washington, DC, New York, Maryland, Puerto Rico, Florida, and Delaware. Every state reported some AIDS cases in 2001.

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As of the end of 2001, an estimated 362,827 people in the United States were living with AIDS.

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In 2001, more than 35,000 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) were reported to CDC. In the U.S., 36 areas (including states, territories, and associated nations) conducted HIV case surveillance and reported cases of HIV infection in adults, adolescents, and children to CDC. Connecticut reported only pediatric HIV cases. All U.S. areas report AIDS cases.

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For additional HIV/AIDS information in global and U.S., please go to the sites described below:

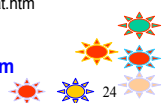
- **Global:** AIDS Epidemic Update, December, 2002 --UNAIDS
- **U.S.:** HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report -----CDC
HIV/AIDS Information (Slides/Graphics) ---CDC

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS. AIDS Epidemic Update, December, 2002.
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3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HIV and AIDS - United States, 1981-2001. MMWR 2001;50:430-434.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HIV/AIDS Surveillance - General Epidemiology; <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics/images/1178/1178-7.11.21>.
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2001; 13(no.2):1-44.
6. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health. HIV/AIDS Statistics; December 2002; <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/aidsstat.htm>

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